## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A scientific gentleman of New York, as we learn from the Journal of Commerce, has discovered a new mode of discovering, by the laws of motion, the mean distance at which gravitating bodies shall revolve around each other, and finds the distance from the centre of the sun to be 92,285,568 miles, (ninety-two million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-eight miles.) In this calculation, which requires but a few minutes' labor he takes the diameter of the earth at the most commonly received measurement, 7912 miles.

"THE LOWEST BIDDER."-"Well, dector," said a chap suffering with the toothache, "how much do you ask for the job? Guy, but you did it quick, though!"

"My terms," replied the dentist, "are one dollar." "A dollar for a half minute's work! One dollar! nonsense. Why a doctor down t'our place drawed a tooth for me two years ago and it took him two hours. He dragged me all around the room and lost his grip a half dozen times. I never seed such hard workand he charged me only twenty-five cents. A dollar for a minute's work! Oh, git out! you must be a

themselves, for such a course would be in direct contravention of the sovereignty of the States, and of the rights guarantied by the constitution. It would establish a precedent for interference with State rights friend of the Union and supporter of the constitution. | tal patronage or office .- Lafayette Courier. -- Boston Post.

RUMORED RECALL OF MR. SQUIER. -It is said that the government is determined to recall Mr. Squier from his place as charge d'affairs to Cental America. The same writer states, on "all but official authority," that the British government is about to give a similar intimation to Mr. Chatfield, the English agent at Nicaragua. If these reports are true, we may presume that these gentlemen are recalled by their respective governments, in order to disembarrass the negotiations at Washington of the complication which has been brought upon them by the transfer and seizure of the island of Tigre.

LAFAYETTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD .- The prospect for finishing this road to Lebanon the next season, is very favorable, we may say altogether probable. The grabbing, grading, and bridging from the present starting point-about two miles from town, to Lebanon, is about completed-it will require only \$3,000 to prepare the road for that distance, for the superstructure. About \$45,000 has been expended up to this time. The route must be exceedingly favorable from the cheapness with which the bad for the road is prepared. We understand that the Board of Directors, at the meeting held last evening, came to the conclusion to have the route located from Lebanon to Indianapolis immediately .- Lafayette Courier.

THE CANAL STEAM PACKET .- We are happy to learn, says the Fort Wayne Sentinel, that Mr. Dyole's | were referred. experiment of substituting steam for horse power on since the alteration, and she is found fully to answer, or rather exceed the most sanguine expectations, making with ease 8 or 9 miles an hour. Mr. Doyle, the enterprising owner of the packet line, has been at much expense in this matter, and we congratulate him on the success which is likely to crown his efforts.

It is officially stated that the land under cultivation in the State of Michigan, in 1849, was 1,437,460 acres, of which 465,900 acres were sown with wheat. The quantity of wheat raised during the year was 4,-739,300 bushels, and of all other grains 8,179,767 bushels; wool produced, 1,645,756 pounds; sugar made, 1.774,369 pounds; in the State, 52,305 horses, 210,268 neat cattle, 152,541 swine, 610,534 sheep, 228 flouring mills, 568 run of stone, 719,478 barrels of flour made, 594 hands employed, \$1,496,400 capital employed, 730 saw mills, 157,179,257 feet of lumber sawed, 1,959 hands employed, \$939,470 capital invested; and 4,660,074 in merchandise imported, exclusive of Detroit.

Or A disastrous fire occurred at Peoria, Ill., on the 27th, in a building on the corner of Main street and Pruitus alley. The lower story was occupied by Wm. A. Herron, Druggist, the second story by the printing offices of the "Daily Champion" and "Weekly Register." The rear buildings and third story, by the New York Temperance House, kept by Decker. The drug store exploded and the building fell in, killing James Kirkputrick, Editor of the Peoria American .-J. Pickett, Editor of the Champion, was smothered to death while endeavoring to save his books, and burned. In the ruins are supposed to be several others killed. Nothing was saved from the building. The books and papers of the Masonic Grand Lodge were destroyed. The loss of the Champion office estimated at twenty-five hundred dollars of which eight hundred

PROSCRIPTION OF BENTON .- The slave power has demanded another victim. That demand has been complied with. Thomas H. Benton, the oldest senator and one of the ablest statesmen of the Republic, has been displaced from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations by the United States Senate, to gratify Calhoun, Foote, and other leaders of the cohorts of the slave power. These men demanded the sacrifice, and the Democratic party, to its eternal disgrace, submitted. Beuton, the old friend of Jackson, who for thirty years has been one of the acknowledged champions of the Democratic party, has been ostracised to gratify the arch-traitors, John C. Calhoun and Hangman Foote. Bentou received but two votes, and they were given by Hale and Chase, Free Soilers. How long will the people submit to the demands of the slave power! How long will they stand quietly by, and see the friends of freedom sacrificed ?

PROGRESS OF RAILROADS WEST .- The Pittsburg Gazette has the following paragraph:

The Locomotive in Pittsburg .- We understand that this city to Turtle Creek finished, and the Locomotive running upon it before the close of the next autumn. This is going ahead in the right spirit.

On the line of our Western road the most energetic exertions are being put forth to have the road under contract as soon as the weather will permit the work to be commenced. The Engineers are taxed to the utmost to prepare the work and arrangements for the right of way are being negotiated with all the rapidity long, and probably to Salem or Canton.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE .- The Evening Post of Saturday says:

"The press of business at the Custom house during the last week has been unparalleled. Every day the easterly winds have brought in several large packet ships, with heavy cargoes. The duties collected during the past five days have amounted to eleven hondred thousand dollars, which is over two hundred thousand dollars per day. It is expected the receipts for to-day will swell the gross receipts for the week to near a million and a half of dollars. Such a flush of business on the top of the new arrangements produced by the late tressury circular, have given the officers of the customs as much as the; can well do."

Missouri .- A writer in the London Daily News thus expresses his opinion of the future of this great

ington. So vast a system must have a more central erament will be removed further into the interior .-There are other considerations than that of mere interral convenience which will influence such a move-\*Mississippi it would be inaccessible to all the fleets and armies in the world. Every thing poits to St. Louis as the future capital. Commercially speaking, it is the internal enterpot of the West.

Southern Compromises. Demand all, yield nothing, are the motives which govern our southern brethren, and they ap war to be satisfied with nothing but an entire concession to all they require. In the Congressional contest this winter victory in every instance has crowned their efforts. Their threats thus far have not been "all sound and fury, signifying nothing," but have yielded an abund-

tion of the committees in both the Senate and the House to meet the peculiar views of their sectional interests, and at last by an outrageous abandonment of all honorable party ties and associations have succeeded in electing a southern Whig clerk of the popular branch. To the democratic nominee, Col. Formay, not an objection could be raised on either the score of ability or sectional bias by the southern democrats, as Col. F. has distinguished himself for an advocacy of southern principles-yet for no other than a geographical objection against him and the same argument in favor of Mr. Campbell, eight southern democrats were found willing to abandon all the obligations of party, and be influenced solely by sectional interests and considerations.

These arrogant claims, and the abandonment by It is rumored that certain members of Con- the South of all other than local interests in Legislagress will oppose the admission of California as a tion, must eventually, and we trust speedily, force State into the Union because she refuses to tolerate the North into a just consideration of her rights and slavery! If there be any so mad they will destroy at least an equal participation in the benefits and the emoluments of the government. Possessing the strength it needs only an united action to make her power felt. If feelty to southern interests is by the South to be made a test for party or governmental fewhich would remove the security upon which the vor-we hope that the North will hereafter be her slave-holding States rely for their safety upon the competitor in demanding allegiance to her interests slave question, and would be denounced by every on the part of all who seek for elective or governmen-

> THE DEMOCRATS OF ST. LOUIS AND COL. BENTON .-On the 8th ult., the democrats of St. Louis held a large meeting, Montgomery Blair presiding. A committee of ten was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. In performance of the duty assigned them, they reported a long preamble and a series of resolutions. The first resolution announces a purpose "to support the policy of Jackson's civil administration," and "above all, to adhere to the federal Union, believing 'liberty and union' one and inseparable, now and forever." The second and third resolutions are as follows:

Resolved. That we will follow the example of Jackson, and hold no political association with those who design to effect, or who use language calculated to produce a dissolution of the Union. That we regard those who, either from folly or treachery, employ such language, as unworthy of any public station, and undeserving of the confidence of a patriot of either political party.

Resolved, That the resolves of the last general assembly of Missouri, upon the subject of slavery, in which a determination is expressed to join with other States, to resist the acts under discussion in Congress, in reference to slavery in the territories, if the same should be passed by Congress, as totally unwarranted by public sentiment in Missouri, as treasonable in their tendency, and disgraceful to the men who contrived to get the nominal sanction of the legislature to them, by not permitting them to be discussed or understood, and by suppressing and refusing to print the report of the committee to whom they

The fourth resolution is a declaration that their conthe packets on our canal is likely to be crowned with | fidence in Senator Benton is unimpaired. The fifth is complete success. By a letter from Mr. Noble, the a nomination of Senator Benton for the Presidency in packet agent, we learn that the steam packet Niaga- 1852. The sixth declares there is no room for doubt ra has been entirely remodeled, having the boiler plac- that General Taylor is now an "ultra whig." After ed in the bow, and steam pipes running from bow to a good deal of discussion, the third, fourth and fifth stern. Experimental trips have been made with her resolutions were adopted by large majorities. The preamble and other resolutions were adopted unanimousty. This is a great triumph for the Benton party .- True Delta

> From the Fort Wayne Scatinet. What the Soldiers think of Gen. Lane .- While we were acting in the capacity of Register of the Land Office in this place (before the man who had no friends to reward nor enemies to punish came into power) a large number of volunteers who had served under Gen. Lane located their land warrants on lands subject to entry in the office, and EVERY ONE-without a solitary exception-was enthusiastic in praise of their gallant leader. No language of ours can express the strong feelings of regard and admiration these sun burnt and bronzed warriors evinced for their daring and almost idolized chief. Mr. Smith, the editor o the Huntington Democratic Age, who fought under him, thus responds to the proceedings of the Indian-

> apolis meeting : " From Mr. Tigan, of Ft. Wayne, we learn that there was a meeting held at Indianapolis, at which time a resolution to forward to Gen. Lane, of Oregon, a letter inviting him to return as soon as his duties will permit, and to accept, of the Democratic party of Indiana, the nomination for President in 1852.

"We go in for that nomination, and will hail the return of the gallant veteran to the bosom of his friends, from whence he was called by those who knew and appreciated his merits. From that post he has been evicted to make room for the supple tool of a weak and corrupt administration. The blow which the misguided and short-sighted Cabinet advisers have thus struck, will recoil upon their own heads. "For one, we say "I" to the nomination of Gen. JOSEPH LANE for the next President."

THE WATER GAS DISCOVERY-An ill-treated Man. -Mr. H. W. Payne, it appears, is not to enjoy alone the reputation of discovering the method of generating gas from water. A few years since, he kept all Washington in excitement with his wonderful stories of being shot at with air-guns, fired without noise, but the bullet from which invariably left a hole in his beaver. Every one agreed with him that he was an ill-treated young man, and in many a circle the stories gave life to abundant jokes. He now is out with a wonderful invention, but hardly is it known to all the world "at Washington," "and the rest of mankind" in the immediate neighborhood of the capital, than, like the gun cotton discovery by Schoenbein, a dozen claimants spring up like mushrooms, each with a machine, and better method than the other for attaining the desideratum. The following is a superior method, discovered by Mr. Stephen White and patented in England. The apparatus, it will be seen, is cheap, and the gas to be chaper and more brilliant than that of coal:

"The apparatus consists of three retorts placed in a stove, two of which are filled with charcoal and thin pieces of iron, and the other with iron chains. hanging from a centre bar. The first two retorts are it is the intention of the Engineer of the Western Division of the Central Railroad to have the line from supplied by means of a syphon pipe, passing through and into the centre of the retort; the water, in passing through the heated material, becomes converted into pure hydrogen and oxide of carbon. It then passes into the third retort, to receive its dose of bicarburet of hydrogen, which is prepared from common tar or melted rosin, or similar substance, passing or dropping on the red hot chain, from a syphon tube, which regulates its supply. This causes the lar or melted rosin, to throw off an abundance of bicarburet the case will admit of. By the 4th of July, next year, or hydrogen of gas. The gasses being mixed in this we hope to ride in the cars to Beaver, if we live so manner are immediately conveyed into the gasometer for use, without any purifying vessel whatever, none

being required." The above apparates is so easily obtained, and the work of making the gas so light, that the plan will doubtless be brought into general use for the lighting of houses, &c. The idea of generating gas from water, is by no means a new one, Sir Humphrey Davy having prophesied many years ago that the day would come when water could be reduced to gas, surpassing that of coal in brilliancy and po ity. That prediction

is, by these late discoveries, fully realized. VALUABLE DISCOVERY .- It has been discovered in England, that the golden Sulphuret of Antimony mixed with Indian Rubber, and submitted to the action of heat at 280 deg. in a boiler under pressure, from four to six hours, will produce what is known as Metallic Rubber, after which the goods will resist the action of extremes of heat or cold, yet retain for indefinite time, Missouri is to the west what the west will become a much greater degree of elasticity than those proto the rest of the confederacy. Should the Pacific duced by the melting of sulphur with lead mixed with States remain part and parcel of the republic, it will rubber. Fabrics prepared according to this invention be impossible, for any great length of time, to con- can be made to take all the most delicate tints of coltinue to administer the federal government at Wash- or quite free from the odor of sulphur, so objectionable in other modes of vulcanizing. Mixed with Gutta point around which to revolve. The seat of the gov- Percha, images, the entire features of the face which are capable of being distorted into innumerable and grotesque forms, have been produced. Overcoals have Potomac have already proved to be an insecure position for the capital. On either bank of the Upper knitting-needle, suspended the insecure position for the capital. been made by this process, to weigh but twenty-two knitting-needle, suspended the weight of fifteen pounds, afer being stretched nine times its quiescent length, so strong is the substance after being submitted to the process. It is said to be the most valuable discovery yet made in connection with India Rubber.

Slavery.

For the Indiana State Sentinel. MESSES. EDITORS:—In your paper of the 10th ult, we remember, that the danger which now so immenently notice an article on the subject of slavery signed "Indi. threatens us, is the legitimate fruit of demagoguism, and una." We hoped at its first appearance that some one the abandonment of principle both North and South. having more leisure than ourself would promptly expose And nothing can avert this danger but to arouse the the fallacy of that article. The article is sensible, and patriot heart of the nation, and force our leaders to a revery plausibly written, yet upon the vital point it is a turn to principle. sophism. The writer of this article with a pretended show of authority affects to represent the real sentiment ther, that admitting that Congress has the power under They have the speaker of the House, a composi- of the Democratic party of this State upon the subject of the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery, slavery, while in sealing he represents the doctrines only (an admission which we never would make only for the there is no difference of opinion on that subject among the democracy. That labor shall not be taxed to protect and make capital more profitable is the "living and dyng" sentiment of every democrat! Why then this had she better not abstain from the exercise of this powto conceal and cover up his retreat from the position of er? For in its exercise she will offend either the north

democrat in the State to testify to the truth of our declaration, that the avowed doctrine of the democratic party on
the subject of slavery, in the last Presidential canvass,
was "mon-interference." This is the doctrine we had inscribed in "living colors" upon the flag under which the
party gallantly fought in '45, for the distinguished Statesman of the North—General Cass. And we would not
have fought in vain had it not been for the moral traitors
in our own party. Martin Van Buren, whom the democracy of the United States raised from comparative obscusity to the Vice Presidency, than to the Presidency, and
our forefathers? This is a noble and holy spirit. Our
glorious Union owes its existence to this spirit, and upon
this spirit must depend its perpetuity. This spirit of
compromise is the brightest diamond, which has ever
shone in the character of Henry Clay, and although
we are not an admirer of his political career generally,
yet we must say in justice to the individual that if he
had never done anything else, that patriotic and noble
spirit of compromise, which he so conspicuously manilested on two memorable occasions when the safety of
our glorious Union owes its existence to this spirit. Our rity to the Vice Presidency—then to the Presidency—and then again, in a desperate and hopeless struggle, made every effort to re-elect him, because the party would not run this man the fourth and fifth time, with the certainty of defeat staring them in the face, this man, Martin Van Buren, with an "ingratitude stronger than traitor's arms," setzes upon the Wilmot proviso humbug to destroy that party which had warmed him into existence, and which had given him all the importance which he ever enjoyed before the American people. If Erastrates and Arnold deserved an immortality of infamy, Martin Van Buren is entitled to the same sort of distinction. As the democratic party never done as much for any other man, living or dead, as it did for Martin Van Buren, no man living or dead ever treated it with as black ingratitude as he has done. Had it not been for Martin Van Buren, and the rity to the Vice Presidency-then to the Presidency-and our glorious Union was threatened, should and would dend ever treated it with as black ingratitude as he has done. Had it not been for Martin Van Buren, and the "Free Soilers' whom he headed, General Cass would now be our President; and the slavery question, which now so seriously menaces the peace of the United States would be settled. General Taylor's non-committal dusurless of liberty as fittled or unhallowed axe to strike at the glorious tree of liberty a fittle black. placed him in the Presidential chair. To accomplish this January 30, 1850. event, the aid of Martin Van Buren and the 'free soilers' of all colors was necessary! Who does not recollect the free soil negro orator sent out from New York to the west, to lecture and instruct the freemen in that section as to their duty!! But this subject is too grave to think of things which are merely ridiculous. We desire simply to point out the great fact, which we cannot resist, that had it not been for the "free soil" humbug, we would not the disgreeful and dangerous scenes. event, the aid of Martin Van Buren and the 'free soilers' have had to witness the disgraceful and dangerous scenes Conn , where they are carried through a course of preparawhich have occurred this winter in Congress—we would not have Zachary Taylor President—a man pronounced week in April next, and the nodersigned invites applications by the strongest men of his own party as totally unfit and unqualified, and who is wholly dependent for the discharge of the duties of his high office, upon an irresponsible cabal, composed of the most bitter and proscriptive tion to aid in finding places for teachers of the Board, in Infederalists that ever met at Washington. But instead of diana, and that they be sent to him by the 15th of March. this humiliating spectacle, Cass would be our President, the slavery question would be settled, and our mighty and prosperous nation would be adorned, sided and directed by a wise, patriotic and republican administration. But we have not time to dwell upon these topics.

was a great evil-one which has spread an indelible mil- compensation ought not to be less than \$150 a year, besides dew over some of the naturally brightest portions of sev- board. We mean to send teachers who will make their sereral of the States. Yet, we do not, nor cannot in justice hold any party or State responsible for this evil. It was a curse entailed by British cupidity upon the colonies against their consent. Our ancesters remonstrated against its introduction, but in vain. And having the evil among them, without the ability to remove it, their object as well as their duty was to adapt their industrial pursuits to the slave holder, would dictate that the slave should be employed in that business which would make their labor most productive. For the more profitable the labor of the slave, the better the master could afford to feed and clothe his slave. In conformity to these principles the eral of the States. Yet, we do not, nor cannot in justice vices well worth that, to the people among whom they ngaged in raising sugar and cotton, these affording bet- struction of the children of the West. ter profits than any thing else in which slave labor could In deciding which of the applications shall be supplied be employed. The production of cotton, which is almost wholly carried on by slave labor, and which labor could not at this time be substituted by any other kind, is a vast importance of the locations, and the amount of compensabusiness, and impresses itself with a mighty and control- tion offered. ing influence upon the entire system of the leading industrial pursuits of this nation. If you stop the production of cotton in the south, you tear down the cotton manuscript. If, in such cases, it shall be desired that the applications. tacturing establishments of the east, you destroy the southern market for the vast agricultural products of the west, and you also lay in ruins the great commercial interests of the whole nation. But if we do this by the bolition of slavery in the south, the destruction of our industrial pursuits, which must ensue, would be infinitely | Cleveland, O , Jan. 25, 1850. the lightest part of the calamity; for the social and moral degradation and misery which would be entailed both papers in Indiana, will do a service to the cause of education the whites and the blacks no pen can portray. We tion. should therefore pause before we meddle with a question with which, as a free State, we have nothing do, even indirectly. We do not assert it as the sentiment of the democratic party, but we do affirm it as our humble opintion, and left in the country. We cannot take the time olis, Ind. on our mind. We will simply state, however, that to say that the negro in any of the free States, enjoys freedom, is certainly a severe burlesque upon the word freedom. For really be is neither socially nor politically free, nor never can be according to the nature and constitution of things. But he is constantly the mere dupe and "pack horse" of all those whose want of principle will allow them to impose upon him. He would be much better off in every respect, in a slave state with a kind master, who would feed, clothe and protect him.

But we are asked what we should do on the subject of slavery in relation to our territories? We answer that we should do nothing. We have no legitimate power to do any thing. The Constitution of the United States delegates to Congress no power over the subject. The Constitution leaves the settlement of the question with the people of the territories. The Constitution says that "the SAINT VALENTINES: LOOK OUT!! say that the negro in any of the free States, enjoys free-

people of the territories. The Constitution says that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." But it is contended that the power is granted to Congress in the clause which says that Congress "shall Having received these by Express from New York and offering make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States;"
but the same clause goes on and says, "and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed, as to prejudice any

In ving received these by Express from New York and offering them at Eastern Prices, ranging from 5 cts. to \$5; and the sale being very rapid, we invite early attention to the assortment.

Feb. 1850.

DAVIS & RAY, Booksellers.

Dissolution of Copartnership. claims of the United States or of any particular State."

Now suppose Congress pass a law prohibiting the citizens of slave states occupying with their slave property territory belonging to the United States, would this not be prejudicing the claims of the slave States. It is manifest prejudicing the claims of the slave States. It is manifest property that the eo-partnership heretofore exmitted to the compartment of the same of the size and firm of Vandegrift's Greer was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 18th of November, 1849.

JACOB VANDEGRIFT.

Prov. 18, 1849.

78—3 w i s JOHN GREER. prejudicing the claims of the slave States. It is manifest \$ Nov. 18, 1849. it can be shown that the slave States have not an equal claim upon the territories with the free States. But we are told that Congress has exercised this power on several occasions, just as though the exercise of an unconstituspirit of the Constitution, if not the actual letter, unless occasions, just as though the exercise of an unconstitutional power would make it constitutional after awhile! It is very fashionable to refer to the ordinance of '87, as authority for Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery. This ordinance being antecedent to the Constitutional after awhile! Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass. Glass. Ware, Dye-Stuffs, Chemicals, Family Medicines, Patent Medicines, Brushes, Give. Putty, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Liquors, &c., &c. This stock was purchased very cheap for cash, which will enable us to sell every article at the most moderate rates. tution, can be no criterion for the action of Congress under the Constitution. Besides, this ordinance was based upon a compact between Congress and Virginia in relation to Physicians, Merchants, Pediars, and all others will find it their the North-western Territory. Congress obtained the power from Virginia, to whom this territory belonged, to prohibit slavery in it. And when Congress has the consent of Virginia and Maryland to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the consent of the people

Thysicians, Merchants, Pediars, and all others will find it their interest to give us a call, as we can, and will give good bargains. The stock is large, and will be kept up to the demands of the market.

January 4th, 1850. 66-y. A. F. MORRISON.

SPICED OYSTERS. of this District, then clearly she has power to do so, but not till then. But we may be asked what our delegation in Congress should do, if the fanatics of the North and south bring the question of slavery into Congress and force legislative action. We answer without hesitation. our Senators and Representatives in Congress should vote against the adoption of slavery either in New Mexico or California. For the plain and just reason that the people of these territories who have the sole power of determining ST. MARY'S SEMINARY. --- Indianathis question are opposed to the introduction of slavery there. But the doctrine of the democratic party of Indiana is non-interference—that Congress has no power under the Constitution to legislate either for or against slavery. For if we admit that she has power to do the pure 25th 1849. latter, this is conceding to her the power to do the former. The democratic party of Indiana claim for the people of this State the power to enact any local or mulantee low at GRAYDON'S. nicipal laws not derogatory to the Constitution of the United States they please, and as they claim this power for the people of this State they cheerfully concede the same power to the people of this State they cheerfully concede the territories. On this question the defineracy of Indiana is truly a "fixed star," whose light, if it be not obscured by demagogues, who are seeking their own aggrandizement, may do much in dispelling those angry clouds of disunion which now threaten to burst over us.

We know there is no disposition in the

We know there is no disposition in the party to abandon the noble and constitution of ground, which it occupied in '48; and we trust that a few of the leaders or would be leaders of the party will not misrepresent their own party to catch the votes of a few Wilmot provisoists!

Let them recollect that the success based upon trickery and humboggery must alway be fitted and inglorous,

THE latest style colored cheap Bonnets, justing rooms, offices, and every use, any size or pattern to suit purchasers and for sale cheap for cash by SAMUEL Sign of the Elephant, Indianapolis.

while enduring prosperity is the certain reward of an honest, firm and manly adherence to principle. Let all

" Free Soilers;" for he distinctly avows the doc. sake of argument) then we take the ground that it would trine of the "Wilmot provise" and no other. Why talk be wholly inexpedient to exercise the power. What about Coba? It is not ours -we have nothing to do with would the exercise of power amount to? What could it it. It will not nor cannot help us out of our present difficulties on the subject of slavery. It may assist "Indi- stitutions for themselves, incorporating slavery or not ana" somewhat in his evasions of the true sentiments of just as they please in despite of Congress? And if Conthe democratic party! Why does the writer who styles gress will not admit them into the Union, on account of himself "Indiana" talk about the tariff, and the United the presence or absence (as the case may be) of the slave-States Bank? These questions are settled. Besides, ty clause, they can exclude this objectionable clause

the party on the subject of slavery? This writer may have succeeded in blinding his own eyes; but if he is vain enough to think he has by that article blinded the eyes of the democracy of this State, he is much mistaken.

We will right here declare, and we appeal to every true democrat in the State to testify to the truth of our declara-

ed to go so great a distance, and among strangers, without The introduction of African slavery into this country, als, that the stipulated compensation shall be paid. The

clothe his slave. In conformity to these principles the great mass of the slaves are and have been for a long time desire to aid in rearing up teachers in the West, for the in-

DIED,

At Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on the 5th of 9th month, 1850 ion that under no possible state of circumstances could PHEBE W. UPDEGRAFF, wife of Dr. J. T. Updegraff, and the condition of the blacks be made better by emancipudaughter of Robt. R. and Sarah W. Underhill, of Indianap-

State of Indiana, Boone County, ss.

SAINT VALENTINES! LOOK OUT!!

NEW DRUG STORE.

Also—1200 Cans Hermetically Scaled Cove Oysters; 800 do Pickled Oysters.

ALLISON OWEN.

January 26, 1850. Sign of the Saw.

A COMPLETE assortment of Beautiful Veneers, just receive and for sale at reduced prices at GRAYDON'S.

FOR parlors, sitting rooms, offices, and every other imaginable use, any size or pattern to suit purchasers, constantly on han and for sale cheap for cash by SAMUEL WAINWRIGHT.

Sign of the Elephant, Indianapolis. 50-y.

A BSTRACT of the Report of the Directors to the members of the Lindana Matual Fire Insurance Company, at the thicteenth Annual Meeting, held at the office of the Company, in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, December 5, 1849. Policies have been issued during the year to the number of 200.

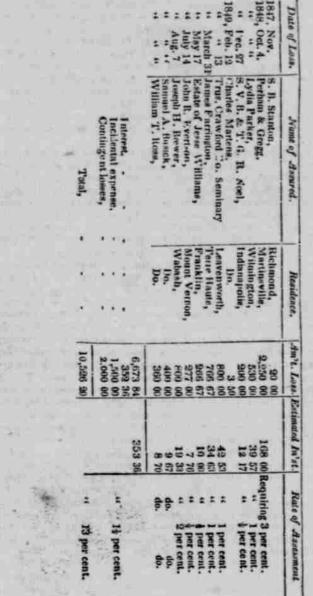
Insuring property to the amount of - \$247.850 17.015 95 The premium notes on which amount to -

NOTICE.

OFFICE INDIANA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The five per cent on the premium notes 200 791 200 00 The fees for policies
The whole number of policies issued since March 20, 1837, is 4222. \$6,911,940 00 5,448,970 00 Covering property to the amount of Of which there has been discharged 1,462,270 00 Leaving at risk November 30, 1849, The whole amount of premium notes taken since March 20, 1837, is Of which has been discharged the sum of

Leaving in force November 30, 1849, 99,922 25
The following schedule exhibits the losses by fire, estimated interest thereon, and other liabilities sustained and incurred by the Indiana Mutual Fire Insurance Company since October 4, 1848, with the rate



RECEIPTS. The receipts for the year commencing December 1, 1848, and ending November 30, 1849, have been as follows:

Balance November 30, 1848, \$5,444 632 85,444 631 Five per cent on premium notes, Fees for plicies, Assessments on expired and discharged notes, 1,772 62 Interest the assessments, Assessment No. 3 ordered Sept. 26, 1840, 71 60 100. 4 "Aug. 11, 1841, 92 95 Do. 5 "July 28, 1842, 88 25 " Aug. 25, 1843, " Sept. 9, 1844, " Sept. 4, 1845, " Oct. 10, 1816, u 11, 1847. " 7 1848, " Sept. 26, 1849, 10,517 34 Profit and loss,

EXPENDITURES. 1,926 20 Profit and loss, Abate nent account, -Printing and advertising, Agents for commission, Do applications, Books and stationery, Postage on letters and puckages, Professional services, Investigation of losses and examining agancies, Costs of shit,
Rest and heat of office rooms,
Salary of President and Treasurer,
Do. Secretary, 308 00 6,981 661 Clerk hire, Balance, \$21,144 75k TOTAL RECEIPTS. There has been received since March 20, 1837, on acc Fire per cent. on premium notes, 4,999 00

Assessments on discharged and expired notes, a 6,359 33 September 30, 1839, 4 26, 1840, August 11, 1841, 28,429 03 15,786 05 24,595 41 9 940 45 6,143 29 July 28, 1842. August 25, 1843, September 9, 1844, September 4, 1845, October 10, 1846, October 11, 1847, 10,684 33 October 7, 1848. 1,182 33 1,155 58 Interest on asse Judgments on premium notes, Profit and loss, 947 591

TOTAL EXPENDITURES. 52,495 68 Abstement,
Interest, discount and exchange,
Profit and loss,
Assessment No. 1 repaid,
Assessment No. 2 repaid, 416 14 1,909 53 334 71 Loans repaid, Balance, 6,981 661 Losses prior to allowances of 1848, Losses allowed in 1848, \$126,276 85 8.671 89 134,948 74 114,941 71

Payments on losses prior to 1848, Payments during 1848, 8,107 72 122,349 43 Leaving obtaineding prior to 1849,

To meet which ample assessments have been otes.

74-3w

B. F. \$12,599 31 B. F. MORRIS, President. J. B. FITLER, & Co. [Succesors to Joseph I. Stretcher,]
UNDERTAKERS AND COFFIN-MAKERS,
And Manufacturers of every Kind and Quality of
Household Furniture,

Indianapolis, Ind. RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of this city and the sur-rounding country that they will continue the above business at the old stand, and will hope to merit and receive a continuance of the very liberal patronage which has been heretofore extended to the establishment.

The great superiority of our buildings and Machinery renders our facilities for husiness, such, that successful competition by any other establishment, is difficult if not impossible.

Tunning.—A superior steam engine for turning, &c., is kept constantly in operation. All work of this description done with great facility.

Every kind of Side Boards, Chairs, tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads
Stands, &c., &s., kept constantly on hand, and manufactured to
or fer at the shortest notice, and on the best terms.

UNDERTAKING. We shall continue to give our especial attention to this branch of our business, with a view to release the friends of deceased persons from the indispensable trouble attending the death of a friend, and would state that they are prepared to undertake the whole business of funerals, if desired, or any part thereof, on reasonable terms: such as furnishing either a one or two horse hearse, built after the most approved style. Also, carriages, and every other requisite pertaining to the business.

to preserve corpses from decay for any leagth of time, without being any wise offensive to delicacy, or unseemly in appearance. The value of such a machine cannot be estimated but by those tender feelings which long for the preservation of a departed friend; and among those who have been compelled to use it on account of the fast decaying of their friends, a general and pleasing satisfaction has been given; for none can speak too highly of such an important and useful invention. Benevolent institutions and all others who desire to delay funerals until the arrival of distant relatives, or to make suitable prepartion for interment, can, by use of this machine, preserve them for weeks in a perfectly inoffensive state, allowing all to gaze upon them.

J. B. FITLER & Co.

N. B. We have two Hearses and Carriages, and the best and most careful hands in our employ; so that all calls can and will be punctually and satisfactorily attended to.

Indianapolis, Feb. 1, 1830.

Indianapolis, Feb. 1, 1830.

CALAYNOS, a Tragedy, by George H. Baker—second edition.

DAVIS & RAY.

THE Ogilvies, a new novel, at

HOOD & NOBLE'S.

HOOD & NOBLE'S.

Figure Of Theology,

HOOD & NOBLE

REBURN; his first voyage, being the Sailor-boy's contessions and Reminisences of the son of a Gentleman, in the Merchant service; by Herman Melville.

HOOD & NOBLE.

UST received, the History of Alfred the Great; by Jacob HOOD & NOBLE.

JUST received, the last volume of Hildreth's History of the United States. The best American History extant.

Valuable Farm and Tavern Stand for

WILL sell a farm containing 237 acres of land situated on the National Road and Indianapolis and Terre Haute Railroad, 20 miles east of the latter place, in Clay county. The improvements consist of about 20 acres of cleared land, a large new two-story brick house, some 8 or 10 rooms, cellar, &c., large frame stable, log stable, and other out-buildings, well, and an orchard of most choice bearing fruit trees. The place is well supplied with springs and never failing streams of water. It has long been occupied as a tavern stand, and is now doing a better business in that way than any other stand on the road. It would make a capital Stock Farm. Terms very low; title direct from the State for 157 acres—the rest indisputable. Applications by letter to the subscriber at Greencastle will be promptly attended to.

WILL S. TOWNSEND.

TEA! TEA!

A FINE Stock of Teas, direct from New York, and will be sold 25 per cent cheaper than the usual prices. Feb. 2, 1850. 76-y HORN & JOHNSON. PIANO.—The undersigned offer for sale at eastern cost a su perior rose wood Piano and stool; warranted a superior in-strument and in perfect tone. 56 H. J. & S. C. HORN. DAIELNES.—100 yards small figured DeLaines, from 121 to JUST received, Shirley, a tale, by Curren Bell, Author of "Jane 25 cents, this day received. 55 H. J. & B. C. HORN. Byre." 54 HOOD & NOBLE.

QUART BOTTLES. GREAT AND IMPORTANT CHEMICAL DISCOVERY—
Chemical Combination from the Vegetable Kingdom to repel
diseases. Dn. Guysoty's Extract of YELLOW DOCK AND SARRAFA-

CURES Consumption, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, U cers, Syphilis, Dropsy, Asthma, Piles, Scurvy, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Mercurial Diseases, Corrupt Humors, Rush of blood to the head, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Colds, Costiveness, Gravel, Night Sweats, Coolic, Organic Affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Biles, Pains in the Side, Chest, Back, &c.

It is INVALLIBLE in all discuses arising from impure state of the blood or irregular action of the system.

In the Vegetable Kingdom un All-wise Being has deposited plants \$183,587 65
383,665 40

99,922 25
and herbs congenia to our constitutions and adapted to the cure of disease; and to the Vegetable Kingdom does the reason of man, as well as the instinct of animals, turn for antidotes to pain.

The Syrup is a scientific compound of the most valuable plants in nature, entirely free from deleterious and energy mineral substances, and as it expels disease from the system, imparts a corresponding degree. strength and vigor in a corresponding degree.

An Extraordinary Case of Scrofula. Erysipelas and Ulcers cured by the sole use of Doctor Guysott's Com-pound Syrup, Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 17th, 1848

DR. Guygorr—Sir: I tender you my sincere thanks for the great benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable Syrup. I have been troubled very had with a scrofulous sore, which made its appearance on my chin. I did not pay much attention to it at first supposing it to be nothing out some eruption that generally appears on persons' faces. It finally began to increase, until it spread to the back part of my head. I applied to a physician: he attended me all to no purpose. I had tried everything that could be tried. I saw your Syrup of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparille, and concluded to use it, for I knew that the Yellow Dock was one of concluded to use it, for I knew that the Yellow Dock was one of the most valuable articles in the world for the blood. I bought your Syrup, and commenced using it, and from the use of one bottle I could see a great change in my system. I continued its use until I am a well man. I now feel like a new person; my blood is perfectly clearsed, and free from all impurities. There is not a question but that your newly discovered Compound is far superior to any Sarsaparilla Syrup ever sold. This certificate is at your disposal, to publish if you like, and any one you may refer to me, I shall be happy to give them all the information I can about my case, &c. I remain your obedient servant. case, &c. I remain your electiont servant,
GEORGE G. JOHNSON. 113 Market spreet.

The best Female Medicine known. This Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is a positive, speedy and permanent cure for all complaints incident to

FEMALES. Its mild alterative properties render it peculiarly applicable to the stender and delicate constitution of the female. It is unrivalied in its effect upon such diseases as Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoca or Whites, Irregular Menstruation, Incontinuence of Urine, end general prostration of the system. It immediately counteracts that distressing nervousness and lassitude so common to the female frame, and imparts an energy and buoyancy as surprising as they are grateful. We have evidence on file, which induces us strongly to recommend this medicine to married people who have not been biessed with offspring. Prelapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, of five

years' standing, cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, ofter every other known remedy had been tried without relief.

Washington, O. Peb., 1842.

This certifies that my wife, rged twenty-seven years, has been suffering under the above compinint for five years. Nearly all of that time confined to her bed. I have for four years constantly employed the best medical talent that could be procured in this section of the country, without any benefit whatever. I have also purchased every instrument recommended for the cure of such diseases all of which proved worthers.

ses, all of which proved worthless.

In the spring of 1848 I was induced by my friends to try Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla which was used for four months. After she had used it for about four weeks, it was evident to all of us that she was improving and from this time she improved rapidly, and gained flesh, and strength until the disease was entirely removed, and she is now crioving most excellent health.

WM MONFORT

WM. MONFORT.

We being neighbors of Wm. and Julia Monfort, know that the above statement as to the sickness of Mrs. Monfort, and as to the cure, being effected by "Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," to be strictly true.

JANE EDDY.

SARAH POWERS. GREAT CURE OF CONSUMTION. MR. BINNEYT-Dear Sir-The great benefit which I have derived from your Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparille, induces me,

as an act of justice, to make the following statement: After wastas an act of justice, to make the following statement: After wasting for two years from general devility, which finally terminated in consumption, I was given up by my friends and physicians, as beyond the aid of medicine. As a last resort I was induced to try your Extract, and having used but two bottles, according to directions. I am entirely well. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend your unequalted Compound to the afflicted who desire a powerful, pleasant and safe remedy.

Gratefully your friend, M. C. WAITE.

None genuine unless put up in large square bottles containing a quart, and name of the Syrup blown in the glass, with the written signature S. F. Bennett on the out-ide wrapper. Price \$1 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.

tle or 6 bottles for \$5. Is sold by J. D. PARK, corner of Fourth and Walnut sts. Cincinnati O., General Agent for the South and West, to whom all orders must be addressed.

D. CRAIGHEAD, Indianapolis; SIDDALL REEVES & Co., Madison; P. S. GREGORY, Terre Haute; F. E. SUIRE, Madison:

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES, FOR FEBRUARY, 1850, J. W. Maury & Co., Managers. \$40,000. 30 Prizes of \$1000 ! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of Monongalia Academy. Class No. 14, for 1850. Tobe drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb 2, 1850. 78 No. Lottery-14 Drawn Ballots!

BRILLIANT SCHEME. One Prize of \$40,000. 1 do of 13,000, 1 do of 10,000, 1 do of 5,000, do of 3,000. 1 do of 2,392, 1 do of 2,000, 30 prizes of 1,000, 30 de 500, &c., &c.
Tickets \$10-Haives \$5-Quarters \$2.50. Certificatesof packages 26 Whole tickets do 26 Half do do 26 Quarter do RICH SCHEME 13

50,090 Dollars. \$30,000 ! \$15,000 !! \$10,000 !!! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 17, for 1850.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb. 9, 1850.
13 Drawn Nos. in each package of 25 Tickets.
VERY SPLENDIO SCHEME! One Splendid prize of \$50,000, 1 do of 30,000, 1 do of 15,000, 1 do of 10,000, 1 prize of 5,000, 1 do of 7,000, 10 prizes of 3,000, 20 do of 1,500, 20 do of 1,500, 30 do of 550, &c.

Tickets \$15—Halves \$7.50—Quarters \$3.75—Eighths \$1.874.
Certificate of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$190.00

25 Raif do 25 Quarter do 26 Eighths do \$37,000. 50 Prizes of \$1,000 ! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy. Class No. 20, for 1850, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Feb. 16th, 1850. 75 No. Lottery-12 Drawn Ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME.

One prize of \$37,000, 1 do 14,000, 1 do 10,000, 1 do 6,000, 1 do 5,000, 1 do 3,500, 1 do 3,000, 1 do 2,500, 1 do 2,470, 50 prizes of 1,000, 50 do 500, &c. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of puckages of 25 Whole tickets
Do do 25 Half do
Do do 25 Quarter do CAPITALS

\$35,000! \$20,000!! \$15,000!!! 280 PRIZES OF \$1,000! Being the Lowest Three Number Prizes. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy. Class B, for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb. 23d, 1860.
78 Number Lottery-13 Drawn Ballots! BRILLIANT SCHEME.

One Grand Capital of \$60,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 35,000, 1 do of 20,000, 1 do of 15,000, 1 do of 10,847, 280 Prizes of (lowest 3 Nos.) 1,000, &c.

Whole Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5-Eighths \$2.50.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole tickets \$280 00

Do do 26 Half do 140 00

Do do 26 Quarter do 70 00

Do do 26 Fighth do 35 00 Orders for Tickets and Shares and certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address—

J. & C. MAURY, January 26 1850. 74-3w & Agents, Alexandria, Virginia. BOLLES'S Phonographic Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, for sale by 46 DAVIS & RAY.

most approved style. Also, carriages, and every other requisite pertaining to the business.

PATENT Correst Parservers.—They will continue to use this valuable apparatus. The object for which it is intended is perfectly to preserve corpses from decay for any length of time, without being any wire offension to deliver the continue to the subject of the continue to use this valuable apparatus. The object for which it is intended is perfectly to preserve corpses from decay for any length of time, without be the continue to the continue to use this valuable apparatus.

ALAYNOS, a Tragedy, by George H. Baker—second edition.

DAVIS & RAY.

JUST received, the last volume of Hildreth's History of the United States. The best American History extant, 55 HOOD & NOBLE. G LIMPSES of Spain; or notes of an unfinished Tour in 1847; by S. T. Wallis, just received by 55 HOOD & NORLE.

ALM NACS! ALMANACS!

LMANACS by the gross or doz. for sule, by
HOOP & NOBLE-ROGLISH Latin Lexicon, from the German, by Dr. C. E. Georges, by Biddle and Arnold, edited by Charles Anthon, L. L. D. Just received by 55 HOOD & NOBLE.

WOULD now respectfully inform the public that they now have enlarged their Store and increased their stock which is not supposed to be surpassed by any in the city either in quantity quality or variety. And as they sell only for cash they expect to sell at very low prices.

NEW York in Slices, can be had at the Bookstore of HOOD & NOBBE.

SIR EDWARD GRAHA 4, Or Railway speculators; by Catle arine Sinclair, just received 74-y HOOD & NOBLE. SIR EOWARD GRAHAW, Or Railway speculators; by Cath arine Sinclair, just received 74-y HOOD & NOBLEJ DARK SCENES OF HISTORY, by G. P. R. James, just received by 74-y HOOD & NOBLE.

THE second and third Vois. of Tickner's History of Spanish Literature, just received. Which completes this valuable Work.

January 26, 1850. 74-y HOOD & NOBLE.

Piponia the Sorceress; the supposed destroyer of the whole reigning Duval house of Pomerania, William Meinhold, just received by 54. HOOF & NOBLE. TEHPERANCE OFFERING. F T. S. Arthur, for sale by 63 HOOD & NOBLE.

IFE and correspondence of Robert Southey, Edited by his son C. C. Southey; just received 74-y HOOD & NOBLE.